Application No: 10/692,389

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the Specification

Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

Please replace the paragraph at page 10, line 18 to page 11, line 4 with the following:

The electrically insulating substrate may be paper or a film forming polymer such as polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate), polyimide, polysulfone, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polycarbonate, polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl fluoride, polystyrene and the like. Specific examples of polymers for supporting substrates included, for example, polyethersulfone (~~Stabar~~STABAR™ S-100, available from ICI), polyvinyl fluoride (~~Tedlar~~TEDLAR®, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company), polybisphenol-A polycarbonate (~~Makrofol~~MAKROFOL™, available from Mobay Chemical Company) and amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (~~Melinar~~MELINAR™, available from ICI Americas, Inc.). The electrically conductive materials may be graphite, dispersed carbon black, iodine, conductive polymers such as polypyroles and ~~Calgon~~CALGON® conductive polymer 261 (commercially available from Calgon Corporation, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.), metals such as aluminum, titanium, chromium, brass, gold, copper, palladium, nickel, or stainless steel, or metal oxide such as tin oxide or indium oxide. In embodiments of particular interest, the electrically conductive material is aluminum. Generally, the photoconductor substrate has a thickness adequate to provide the required mechanical stability. For example, flexible web substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.01 mm to about 1 mm, while drum substrates generally have a thickness of from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

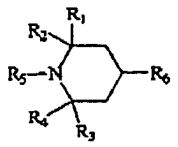
Please replace the paragraph at page 11, lines 5-26 with the following:

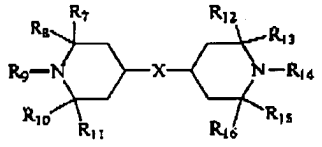
The charge generating compound is a material that is capable of absorbing light to generate charge carriers, such as a dye or pigment. Non-limiting examples of suitable charge generating compounds include, for example, metal-free phthalocyanines (e.g., ELA 8034 metal-free phthalocyanine available from H.W. Sands, Inc. or Sanyo Color Works, Ltd., CGM-X01), metal phthalocyanines such as titanium phthalocyanine, copper phthalocyanine, oxytitanium phthalocyanine (also referred to as titanyl oxyphthalocyanine, and including any crystalline phase or mixtures of crystalline phases that can act as a charge generating compound), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine, squarylium dyes and pigments, hydroxy-substituted squarylium pigments, perylimides, polynuclear quinones available from Allied Chemical Corporation under the tradename ~~Indofast~~INDOFAST ® Double Scarlet, ~~Indofast~~INDOFAST ® Violet Lake B, ~~Indofast~~INDOFAST® Brilliant Scarlet and ~~Indofast~~INDOFAST ® Orange, quinacridones available from DuPont under the tradename ~~Monastral~~MONASTRAL™ Red, ~~Monastral~~MONASTRAL™ Violet and ~~Monastral~~MONASTRAL™ Red Y, naphthalene 1,4,5,8-tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments including the perinones, tetrabenzoporphyrins and tetranaphthaloporphyrins, indigo- and thioindigo dyes, benzothioxanthene-derivatives, perylene 3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid derived pigments, polyazo-pigments including bisazo-, trisazo- and tetrakisazo-pigments, polymethine dyes, dyes containing quinazoline groups, tertiary amines, amorphous selenium, selenium alloys such as selenium-tellurium, selenium-tellurium-arsenic and selenium-arsenic, cadmium sulphoselenide, cadmium selenide, cadmium sulphide, and mixtures thereof. For some embodiments, the charge generating compound comprises oxytitanium phthalocyanine (e.g., any phase thereof), hydroxygallium phthalocyanine or a combination thereof.

Please replace the paragraph at page 12, line 18 to page 13, line 5 with the following:

Non-limiting examples of suitable light stabilizer include, for example, hindered trialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN™ 144 and ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN™ 292 (from Ciba

Specialty Chemicals, Terrytown, NY), hindered alkoxydialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN™ 123 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzotriazoles such as ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN™ 328, ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN™ 900 and ~~Tinuvin~~TINUVIN™ 928 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzophenones such as ~~Sanduvor~~SANDUVOR™ 3041 (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), nickel compounds such as ~~Arbestab~~ARBESTAB™ (from Robinson Brothers Ltd, West Midlands, Great Britain), salicylates, cyanocinnamates, benzylidene malonates, benzoates, oxanilides such as ~~Sanduvor~~SANDUVOR™ VSU (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), triazines such as ~~Cyagard~~CYAGARD™ UV-1164 (from Cytec Industries Inc., N.J.), polymeric sterically hindered amines such as ~~Luchem~~LUCHEM™ (from Atochem North America, Buffalo, NY). In some embodiments, the light stabilizer is selected from the group consisting of hindered trialkylamines having the following formula:





where R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_6, R_7, R_8, R_{10}, R_{11}, R_{12}, R_{13}, R_{14}, R_{15} are, independently, hydrogen, alkyl group, or ester, or ether group; and R_5, R_9, and R_{14} are, independently, alkyl group; and X is a linking group selected from the group consisting of -O-CO-$(CH_2)_m$-CO-O- where m is between 2 to 20.